love of truth, that they preferred death to the relinquishment of their belief in Christianity.

But they had still severer trials to undergo. Their master one day took Amurat, the youngest boy, and binding him to a cypress tree, beat him so barbarously, that his spine was injured irredeemably. From that time forward, his brain was much affected, so that occassionally he exhibited symptoms of insanity. After this cruel deed, the mother watched every opportunity to escape. One rainy day, when she was sent, with a horse, to perform her accustomed labor, she placed her children upon the animal's back, and led him, as fast as she was able, toward the sea shore, where all arrived safely in about two hours. They found a vessel moored near by, from Tines, bound to Syra. The party was taken on board, and safely transported to Santorini, whither they were pursued by the Turk, who arrived a short time after, and encountered them sitting on a rock by the shore. He went in tears to the mother, and offered her two thousand piastres for her children, whom he had so long endeavored to convert to Islamism, and whom he had anticipated were destined to become defenders of the Mahammedan faith.—But she refused; and her son immediately drew a loaded pistol, threatened to shoot him, if he did not instantly depart, adding:

'We are on the soil of Greece, and here at least, we shall defend our rights!'

The Turk returned to Colophon, in the greatest sorrow for the loss of his captives. Arrived at Syra, Amurat was adopted by Captain Alezandros, who christened him after himself and on his third voyage to America, brought him to Boston; where subsequently, owing to his weakness of intellect, he became involved in trouble and was finally taken back to Greece, where he now survives, with his mother, a living monument of Turkish barbarity.

From the London Sportsman.

INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A CHAMOIS HUNTER.

BY GEORGE GELBY SILL.

During a late travel through Switzerland, I chanced to meet with one of those old hunters who spend their lives amidst the glaciers and precipices of the Alps, hunting the chamois goats. I had engaged him as a guide through an exceedingly wild and beautiful part of the mountains, and many a weary hour did he beguile with his tales of miraculous escapes, and wondrous feats of daring performed by himself and his companions. He was a native of Chamouni, and a more robust and better formed man I had scarcely ever seen; yet the severities of the climate, and his adventurous life had deeply marked his once handsome countenance, and there was a wildness in his restless eye which accorded well with his dangerous profession, to which he was sincerely attached. Much he loved to talk of the privations he had undergone, whilst he bitterly regretted a misfortune which had rendered him unable to follow it longer, and made him almost dependent on the charity of strangers for his support.

It was after a great fall of snow, he said he had one night set out after the chamois goats with a companion, whom he had sent home early the next morning with a goat they had shot, and had himself proceeded higher up the mountain to seek more. The snow had fallen in great quantities, covering the ravines and rendering the usual tracks almost impassable; yet it is considered a disgrace to return without spoil, and the native hunter would rather follow in the sport with the almost certainty of death, than appear to be driven home, either by the weather or the dangers of the undertaking, without success. He had, he said, unsuccessfully traversed the rocks whole the of the day and in the evening taken his frugal supper, without fire or shelter, and stretched himself on the bare ground, with a stone for his pillow. In the morning he arose numbed with cold, surrounded with the most impassable rocks and glaciers, and recovering, he again proceeded higher up the mountain in search of goats. The day was now far advanced ere he met with any, as he turned to retrace his steps, he saw the horns of one over the top of a rock, a short distance from him. The chamois-goats are extremely wild, and their faculties of smelling and hearing so acute, that the only method of killing them is by keeping behind some rock or eminence, and shooting them with a rifle. Unable to see more than the horns of the goat, the hunter had to cross a short ledge, scarcely affording room for his footsteps. He had nearly reached the other side, however, when the well-known shrill whistle of the chamois-goat was heard, and in an instant the animal rushed furiously at him, precipitating him with great violence down the ravine. His fall was partly broken by the snow at the bottom, but he had slightly strained his foot, a misfortune too likely to prove fatal to him in a situation like the present, as the greatest activity is required to travel with safety, even in the known tracks. Soon recovering he scrambled out of the ravine, and forgetting the imminent danger to which he was subjecting himself, followed after the goat at the top of his speed, and now began that wild chase which seems to imbue the huntsman, with a passion—or rather madness—in the pursuit, when, heedless of life, he follows over rock, chasm, and peak, where no human being, save the native huntsman, dares to tread. On he proceeded, however, now bounding over the gaping chasms, now springing up the perpendicular rocks. He had followed the goat whither he knew not. Night was again spreading its dark mantle around, when, endeavouring to spring spring from one rock to another, his sprained leg failed him, and he fell another of these innumerable gorges with which the mountain everywhere abounds Stunned by the fall, he lay for hours unconscious, and on recovering his senses gave up all hope of life.

'Never,' he exclaimed, 'shall I forget that night; alone, and far from help, with scarcely power to move; nothing around but lofty rocks, whose craggy sides looked horrible in dark relief with the clear blue sky. I prayed the Almighty Spirit of the mountains to help me, and prepared myself to die as a true hunter should. My wife to whom I had been but a short time married, was anxiously expecting my return, when suddenly there appeared before her, as if in a dream a being clothed in long white raiments, whiter than the new fallen snow, his countenance was shrouded by his garments, but his long hair, of dazzling whiteness, and his glittering eye, showed he was not mortal. He spoke not but pointed with his finger to a distant part of the mountain. My wife arose and endeavoured in vain to free herself from, as she thought, such idle fancies. She was not a native of the mountains, or she would well have known the great Spirit of the Glaciers ever appears and points out the way when the hunter is wounded or killed—that he may conduct his spirit to a heavenly region, which he could not do did the body remain unburied. My wife endeavored in vain to rest again, and again the apparition appeared to her, and ever pointed to the east, the road I had gone. In the morning she explained to her neighbours what she had seen, and well they knew the meaning of the visitation. My kinsmen gathered themselves together, and proceeded in the direction pointed out to them. In the evening I was found by my dog, which had followed my btother in the search. I had saved the faithful animal from being destroyed when young, and as he bounded up to me with his joyful bark, it appeared as if an angel had come to me. Had it not been for my dog, I could never have been found, amidst the rocks where I was laying, and as it was, the cold had taken too fast hold of me. Since that time I have never been able to follow the glorious pursuit of my youth, and I wander about from place to place, alike unknown and uncared for.'

THE TWIN SISTERS.

Stand both before me; for, when one is gone,
I scarce can tell which is the absent one;
To stray asunder ye should aye be loath,
So much alike ye are—so lovely both!

Together ye are peerless, but apart
Each may be matched by each; to rule the heart
Keep, gentle cherubs, a conjoined sway;
Our love is divided when there is one away!

Oh! wherefore both so lovely? wherefore came
Such beauty separate and yet the same?
Was it too great for one alone to bear,
That each comes laden with an equal share?

It may be, Nature, anxious to excel,
Moulded one lovely face and loved it well,
Then, hopeless to achieve a higher aim,
Sought but to form one more, in all the same!

Or haply 'twas in kindness to the one,
That Nature would not trust her forth alone,
Lest she should mar her looks with vanity
To think none other was so fair as she!

If you but hold a mirror up to each,
'Twill name its sister in its lisping speech;
And still, while equal loveliness is theirs,
May one see only what the other shares!
Beauty that only looks upon itself
Becomes unlovely; yet, thou little elf,
Not even thy sister should be praised by thee
Lest the harsh world pronounce it vanity!
Talk not to others of her silken hair,
Lest they should say, 'thou know'st thine own's as fair!'
Nor praise the lustre of her light blue eye,
Lest thy own glance win back the flattery!

Ah me! I wonder if alike ye'll prove,
When ripen'd into votaries of love!
Then will sad lovers, puzzled which to choose,
Find solace in the thought, 'Can both refuse?'

Then will the promise which the one has named
Be haply often from the other claimed,
And the fond wish of secret whisperer,
Be met with—'Oh, it was my sister, sir!'

Go, go your ways, and in your little breasts
Still bear the innocence your joy attests!
Go, wander forth 'neath childhood's sunny sky,
And gather flowers whose fragrance will not die!

NEW WORKS.

Third Report of the Geological Survey of the Province of New-Brunswick. By Abraham Gesner, F. G. S., Provincial Geologist, &c.: Saint John. Printed by Henry Chubb, Market-square.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE GREAT NEW-BRUNSWICK COAL-FIELD.

Before we proceed to the local details of the formations of the Grand Lake, it is necessary to make a few general observations on the Great Coal-field, situated between the primary rocks of the County of Charlotte and King's County, and the straits of Northumberland on the gulf of St. Lawrence. Only the south and south-east sides of this coal-field have yet been explored; the west, north, and north-east sides still remain to be examined, and its limits, therefore, in the latter directions, yet remain unknown. The division of this coal-field, situated southward of the St. John, is the segment of a large circle, described between the Keswick above Fredericton, and the Ocnabog below Gagetown, and touching at Skin Creek and at the head of the Oromocto. Its south-eastern side extends along the trap and syenite rocks of Springfield, and the dividing line between King's and Queen's, Westmorland and Kent Counties, to the straits of Northumberland. From one of the branches of the Oromocto to the St. John, and from thence eight miles eastward of the entrance of the Washademoak, the old red sand-stone and carboniferous lime-stone appear, cropping out from beneath the mill-stone grit, along a distance of upwards of thirty miles. These formations have been already described. From what I have been able to discover, I believe, that this coal-field extends in a northerly direction towards Bathurst, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and to Miramichi, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and from the latter place along the coast to Shediac, which may be estimated at seventy miles. Until the north-east side of this vast coal tract is explored, it would be impossible to give a correct account of its area; but it may for the present be considered equal to five thousand square miles! We are aware that in making this statement, we must necessarily be exposed to remark; but it is nevertheless supported by the most unquestionable facts, and we have only to appeal to them, in vindication of what is here recorded. This tract may, perhaps, bear the reputation of being the largest coal-field ever discovered on the globe. Over the whole of this vast area, the conglomerates, sandstones, shales, ironstones, and frequently coal appear at the surface, filled with innumerable remains of plants, that have long since ceased to exist, but whose relics, as they are seen in almost every rock, bear ample testimony of the herbage of former periods. This vast expanded tract, in every part, abounds in tropical plants; many of which have evidently been changed into enduring beds of coal, while others have been converted into different kinds of mineral matter; and form the most faithful record of the changes this earth has undergone, since it first came from the hands of its supreme architect. To distinguish this extensive tract from the Westmoreland district and other coal-fields in the British Provinces, we have designated it by the name of the 'Great New-Brunswick Coal-Field'; which for its magnitude and wealth, will be better known, long after its first geological pioneer has ceased to travel over its surface.

I now proceed to give such local details, as the past season has enabled me to gather; hoping to be prepared, by the ensuing summer, again to enter upon its examination.

Grand Lake.—Our canoes were next conveyed across a portage, from the Washademoak to the Grand Lake, a distance of four miles. The rocks of the peninsula, between the river and Lake, are the sandstones belonging to the coal series, being overlaid to a limited extent by the detritus of the new red sandstone, where at rock is absent; and thus a far more fertile soil has been produced, than could have resulted from the arenaceous strata beneath. It may be necessary to state, for the information of those, who may not be acquainted with topography of the Province, that the Grand Lake is about forty five miles from St. John, and thirty from Fredericton. It is only separated from the main river by a collection of alluvium, about a mile wide, and communicates with the St. John through a narrow and deep channel, called the Jemseg; which, by running obliquely to the river, is four miles in lengths. This beautiful sheet of water also communicates with Maquapit and French lakes, by similar channels, opening through the alluvium forming the intervales. All these lakes and channels are navigable, and no obstacle to the passage of large vessels is presented; except by a bar where the Jemseg opens into the Grand Lake, and which during the summer months, will not allow even small craft to pass. The Legislature, however, during the last season, granted a sum of money, and a Dredging Machine has consequently been employed in opening a deeper passage, at the Junction of the Jemseg with the Lake. From the almost constant current down the Lakes, the alluvium which is made upon their shores, and by rivers emptying into their northern extremities, is swept onward to the main river, and has not only formed extensive tracts of intervale, but has choked up the natural outlets of the waters and it may therefore be feared, that although the channel has now been excavated, it will not remain open any great length of time.

Commencing on the north east side of the Lake, the new red sandstone may be seen at White's Point, where it is associated with conglomerate, and forms a considerable cliff on the shore: it then extends to a small cove, where the edge of the formation is thinned off. The point also between Young's Cove and Cumberland Bay, is composed of the same rock, which occupies a limited tract, running in a north east direction, and parrallel to the group, as seen at Studville and Butternut Ridge. The strata are nearly horizontal, and repose directly upon the saudstones of the coal series, the formation being in many places only a few yards in thickness. At the point between Young's Cove and Cumberland Bay, the character of this formation may be seen at the cliff. The lowest strata, or those which rest upon the gray sandstone of the coal group, are of a dark red colour, containing particles of horrblende, quartz mica and feldspar. Several layers will afford good freestones. These layers are succeeded by a soft and brittle argillo-calcareous deposit, from five to ten feet in thickness, containing the remains of numerous marine plants. The most common variety is a plant resembling the *laminaria saccharina*, or the sea weed known in America by the name of '*kelp*.' The original vegetable matter is entirely removed, and nothing remains but a cast of the plant, which may sometimes be removed from the rock in a very perfect state, although the specimens soon crumble down when exposed to the air. These plants, the productions of the ocean's boundary and surface, now enter into the composition of the rocks on the shore of a fresh water lake; such are the vicissitudes which organic matter has undergone, during the successive geological periods which have occurred upon the earth. At the top of the cliff, and immediately beneath the soil, there are a few strata of coarse red sandstone without fossils, and from four to ten feet in thickness; and thus, no sooner is a change observed in the organic character of the rock, than a corresponding change is observed in its mineral characters; which shews that each class of strata was originally formed, under conditions essentially different from the others. The remaining part of the shore on the side of the Lake, and the country eastward is almost entirely composed of the conglomerates, sandstones and shales of the coal measures.

Directly on the opposite side of the Lake, and at a place called the Red Bluff, the same argillo calcareous sandstone is found, reposing upon the dark red strata.

The conglomerate in this instance evidently belongs to the coal formations beneath; between which and the new red sandstone the dark red variety holds an intermediate situation; and in some degree partakes of both formations. Similar facts are exhibited at White's Point, where the straits are almost perfectly horizontal, decreasing in number and thickness, until the subjacent rock appears at the surface.

Those comparatively small patches of new red sand stone appearing in the vicinity of the lake, may be considered as detached portions of the great mass, to the south east. They appear to have been collected in depressed tracts of the carboniferous series, and are but thin deposits, when compared with those of Sussex and the County of Westmoreland. Instead of terminating abruptly, as is frequently the case, their edges are thinned off, and were observed at several places to be not more than a foot in thickness. These circumstances also render a correct delineation of their boundaries, upon the Geological Map, liable to